










Analysis of Governance System and Authority Distribution in DKI Jakarta: a Study of Government Structure and Electoral System

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ABSTRACT

Local government is the implementation of government affairs by the provincial government and the Regional People's Representative Council according to the principle of autonomy and duties assistance with the principle of the broadest possible autonomy within the system and regulations of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, several autonomous regions have their specialties, one of which is the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, which carries out government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance duties with the broadest economic principles as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The research method employed in this study is the juridical normative method, which analyzes the applicable laws and norms related to the structure of regional government and the electoral system.

Keyword: Regional Government, Special Capital Region of Jakarta, Autonomy.

ABSTRAK

Pemerintah daerah adalah penyelenggaraan urusan pemerintahan oleh pemerintah provinsi dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah sesuai dengan prinsip otonomi dan tugas bantuan dengan prinsip otonomi yang paling luas dalam sistem dan peraturan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Dasar 1945. Di Indonesia, beberapa daerah otonom memiliki keunikan masing-masing, contohnya Pemerintah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, yang melaksanakan urusan pemerintahan berdasarkan prinsip otonomi dan tugas bantuan dengan prinsip ekonomi yang paling luas sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Undang-Undang Dasar 1945. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah metode yuridis normatif, yang menganalisis hukum dan norma yang berlaku terkait struktur pemerintahan daerah dan sistem pemilihan.

Keyword: Pemerintah Daerah, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, Otonomi



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1. Introduction

Government, whether in a monarchy or a republic, is a constitutional system that governs the relationship between the government and the people's representatives. The constitution acts as the highest law in Indonesia, forming the basis of governance. It establishes principles and rights that govern the state and its citizens, serving as the foundation for all governmental institutions and processes.¹

¹ Amalia Diamantina & Devi Yulida, "Reinforcement of Green Constitution: Efforts for Manifesting Ecocracy in Indonesia", *IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2023, p. 2.

Additionally, the constitution includes provisions regarding a country's system of government. Mahmud MD further explains that the government system refers to the functional relationship between state institutions. In Indonesia, the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is structured with provincial regions, which are further divided into districts and cities, each with its own regional government, as stipulated by Law (Article 18, paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution). The definition of regional government, as outlined in Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Article 1, number 2), is the implementation of government affairs by the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties, with the broadest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

This principle of broad autonomy, which excludes government affairs governed by the law, is designated as the government center. The central government delegates autonomy to regions to manage certain affairs. The central government has authority over the regions. In Indonesia, there are several autonomous regions, each with its own unique characteristics. One example is the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region Jakarta, hereinafter referred to as the Provincial Government DKI Jakarta, which conducts government affairs based on the principles of autonomy and assistance duties, guided by broad economic principles, as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. According to General Provisions Article 1, numbers 3 and 4, of Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region Jakarta, as the capital of the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia, governing officials in the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta include the Governor and the Regional People's Representative Council as elements of regional government administration.

The term "special" in the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government was established due to the province's special autonomy compared to other regions in Indonesia. This is evident in the provision that mayors and regents of administrative districts are regional officials elected from career officials. Therefore, the author selected the title "Regional Government System in DKI Jakarta in Law Number 29 of 2007" to discuss the specifics of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this scientific work is as follows:

1. What is the DKI Jakarta government system?
2. What is the election system and distribution of authority within the DKI Jakarta area?

2. Method

A new written work can be deemed as scientific research if it employs a suitable methodology, particularly in the context of scientific research presented as articles. Soerjono Soekanto argues that methodology lays the groundwork for addressing what a scientist studies, analyzes, and comprehends in their environment, leading to the creation of scientific research based on the pursued scientific disciplines. The research discussed in this article adopts normative legal research methods, which involve examining law in society and conceptualizing it as applicable norms or rules. Prof. Peter suggests that normative research is not necessarily confined to statutory regulations but aims to uncover the truth of a concrete event based on scientific logic from the normative perspective. Meanwhile, Prof. Dr. Soerjono emphasizes that normative research involves analyzing legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, and legal comparison, rather than solely relying on a single statutory regulation.

In essence, normative legal research often entails exploring legal understanding, distinguishing between law as written in statutory regulations (law in the book) and law conceptualized as norms or rules within the bounds of proper social behavior. The fundamental characteristic of this research lies in managing secondary data, including primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Therefore, a method is required to support obtaining comprehensive, accurate, and relevant data pertinent to the research problem. In this research, the approach used to discuss the research problems is the statutory approach, which prioritizes regulations and applicable legislation related to the subject of research as a reference basis.

The characteristic research employed in this study is descriptive-deductive, focusing on providing clear and complete images of the object under study. The goal is to develop a new theory while strengthening the existing one, emphasizing hypotheses that need to be proven true. This involves presenting reasons or opinions in the form of theories or propositions that still require verification, constituting fundamental assumptions that demand a clear and comprehensive understanding. The effort to convey a clear and complete picture in this research revolves around the DKI Jakarta government system and the selection and distribution of authority in the DKI Jakarta area. Both aspects utilize Law number 29 of 2007 as the foundational reference for the preparation of this research.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 DKI Government System Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2007 concerning Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

3.1.1 Position of DKI

Article 18B, paragraph 1, acknowledges and respects regional government units with special characteristics as regulated by law. This provision allows DKI Jakarta to exercise autonomy within the province, limited to the provincial level, and in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. DKI Jakarta, being the capital, has unique duties, rights, obligations, and responsibilities in government administration (Article 26, paragraphs 1-8). As the capital of Indonesia, DKI Jakarta Province has specific roles in government administration, including hosting foreign country representatives and international institutions. Government administration here refers to the placement of central institutions, such as executive, legislative, or judicial bodies, as well as the residence of foreign country representatives and international institution offices.²

3.2 Form and Structure of Government

The government of the Jakarta Special Capital Region (DKI Jakarta) is headed by a Governor and a Deputy Governor, both elected directly through the general election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. The Governor of DKI Jakarta is entitled to protocol rights, which entail receiving respect in line with their position, particularly at official events and while performing official duties. This includes accompanying the President to statehood events as stipulated by law. The DKI Jakarta government system is structured as follows:

1) Position of the DKI DPRD:

- The DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD has legislative, budget and supervisory functions.
- The DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD gives consideration to the candidate for mayor/regent proposed by the Governor.

2) Assistant Duties of the Governor of DKI:

- Deputy: Deputy, is an official who assists the Governor in administering the Regional Government of the DKI Jakarta Province due to its position as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Governor is assisted by a maximum of 4 deputies, where the functions, positions, duties and responsibilities of the deputies are regulated by Presidential Regulation.
- Regional Secretary: The Regional Secretary has the duties and obligations of assisting the Governor in formulating policies and coordinating regional apparatus.
- DPRD Secretary: The DPRD Secretary in carrying out his duties is technically operational under and responsible to the DPRD Leadership and technically administratively responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary.

² Agustina, S. (2013). Consistency Implementation of the Regional Government System According to a Constitutional Perspective. *Journal Legal Horizons*, 18(1).

- Head of Department:
Regional services are elements implementing autonomy area. The head of department is responsible to Governor through the Regional Secretary.
 - Regional technical institutions:
Regional technical institutions are an element supporting the Governor's duties in preparing and implementation of specific regional policies and in the form of a body, office, or hospital general/special regional hospitals (RSUD/RSKD). The Head of the Regional Technical Institution is responsible to the governor through the regional secretary.
- 3) Status of Regency/City, District and Village
- The districts/cities within the DKI Jakarta Province do not hold autonomous region status, which means they lack autonomy and the authority to govern and manage their own internal affairs. As administrative areas, the position of mayor/regent in the DKI Jakarta Province differs from that of the city/regency council. While they collaborate with the city/district government, mayors/regents are instruments of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, appointed by the Governor. The selection process involves input from the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD, and appointees, who must be civil servants meeting specific requirements, are accountable to the governor. In contrast, city/district councils are formed to assist mayors/regents in devising operational government policies. Each region is led by a Head of Region, including:
- a) Administrative city/administrative district
The Administrative city/administrative district by the mayor/regent and the deputy mayor/deputy regent is responsible to the mayor/regent. To assist the mayor/regent in administering the city/district government, a city council/regency council is formed.
 - b) Subdistrict
The sub-district is led by the sub-district head who is assisted by a deputy sub-district head. The sub-district head is responsible to the mayor/regent through the city secretary/district secretary.
 - c) Ward
The sub-district is led by a village head assisted by a deputy village head. The village head is responsible to the mayor/regent through the sub-district head. To assist the village head in administering sub-district government, a sub-district deliberation institution was formed.

3.3 Powers and Affairs of the Provincial Government

The autonomy of the DKI Jakarta Province is established at the provincial level, and the administration of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is carried out according to the principles of autonomy, deconcentration, co-administration duties, and specialization as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The authority of the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, is defined and implemented in the following areas:

- a) Spatial planning, natural resources and the environment
- b) Population and settlement control
- c) Transportation
- d) Industry and trade
- e) Tourist.

3.4 Spatial Planning, Special Areas and Cooperation

The DKI Jakarta Province, as the capital of Indonesia, has a National Capital Regional Spatial Planning Plan that aligns with the National Regional Spatial Planning Plan. This plan involves coordinating the spatial planning of the National Capital region with neighboring provinces, specifically West Java and Banten. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government collaborates with these provinces due to their shared borders, aiming to improve community welfare through efficient public services and mutual benefit. The establishment of inter-regional cooperation is governed by a joint decision. This cooperation includes integrating planning processes, utilization, and control of spatial planning, considering national strategic interests.

The government has the authority to designate special areas within DKI Jakarta for specific government functions that serve national interests, as outlined in statutory regulations. These areas are managed jointly by the Government and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government or are delegated by the Government to the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, following statutory regulations. Detailed requirements and procedures for cooperation in preparing integrated spatial planning and special areas are specified in government regulations.

For example, the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta issued Governor's Regulation Number 31 of 2022 concerning Detailed Regional Spatial Planning Plans for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. This regulation aims to enhance the investment climate and establish Jakarta as a global business and economic center. A detailed spatial plan is crucial to provide clarity of rights and legal certainty for the community in land use.

3.5 Funding

The DKI Jakarta Province is subject to laws and regulations governing regional finance. The funding for the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government to carry out its special government affairs as the capital of Indonesia is included in the national budget (APBN) and decided jointly by the Government and the DPR based on proposals from the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. At the end of each fiscal year, the governor must report all activities and financial accountability related to the position of DKI Jakarta Province as the capital of Indonesia to the government through the relevant minister or institution head, as stipulated by statutory regulations.

3.6 Election System and Division of Authority Within the DKI Jakarta Area

3.6.1 Regional Head Election System

One form and mechanism of democracy in the regions is the implementation of regional head elections. Election of regional heads is a means of manifestation of sovereignty and confirmation that voters are the people of the region.

The election of regional heads has 3 (three) important functions in the administration of regional government, including:

- 1) Elect a regional head in accordance with the wishes of the people in the region so that he is expected to be able to understand and realize the will of the people in the region.
- 2) Through the election of regional heads, it is hoped that the choices of the people in the regions will be based on the vision, mission, programs as well as the quality and integrity of the regional head candidates, which greatly determine the success of regional government administration.
- 3) Election of regional heads is a means of accountability as well as a means of evaluation and political public control of a regional head and the political power that supports him.

After the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the election of regional heads is specifically regulated in Article 18 paragraph (4) which states that the Governor, Regent, and Mayor, as heads of provincial, district, and city regional governments, respectively, are democratically elected. The key phrase in this article is 'democratically elected' regional heads. The constitution does not prescribe a specific electoral system but allows for the selection of any system that adheres to democratic principles.

Asymmetric decentralization refers to the selective transfer of special authority to certain regions in a country. It is seen as an alternative for addressing relationship issues between the central government and regional governments. In Indonesia, this approach aims to maintain the unity of the Republic of Indonesia while recognizing the specific needs of individual regions.

Asymmetric decentralization encompasses political, economic, fiscal, and administrative aspects but does not require uniformity across all regions. It considers the unique characteristics and needs of each region. Implementing asymmetric decentralization policies is a way to acknowledge and enforce regional privileges.

In Indonesia, the concept of asymmetric decentralization is evident in the special status or autonomy granted to certain regions, such as Papua & West Papua Province, Aceh Province, Jakarta Special Capital Region Province, and Yogyakarta Special Region Province. These regions have been formally recognized and granted special status under the law.³

³ Johan, A. M. (2021). Head Election System Regions in implementing regions Asymmetric Decentralization. *Al-Qisth Law Review*, 5(1), 70-98.

Thus, the legal framework for decentralization outlined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia underscores the necessity of implementing "asymmetric decentralization," which emphasizes specificity, privilege, regional diversity, as well as customary law community units and traditional rights, further regulated by the Constitution.

The essence of asymmetric decentralization lies in providing space for provincial implementation and creativity in regional government beyond the general and special provisions stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, or other statutory regulations.

Currently, there are four regions implementing asymmetric decentralization based on Article 18B paragraphs (1) and (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. These are: (1) the Special Capital Region of Jakarta based on Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region Jakarta as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) Yogyakarta Special Region based on Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Specialties of the Yogyakarta Special Region; (3) Papua based on Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province; and (4) Aceh based on Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Aceh Government. These regions have specific arrangements different from other regions, reflecting asymmetric decentralization based on their unique characteristics and privileges. This also applies to the political field, where the election system for regional heads varies (asymmetric) in these four regions.

Jakarta's Special Region status is due to its position as the capital of Indonesia. Some of Jakarta's special constructions can be seen from the province's position as the Capital Country. Within this framework, DKI Jakarta Province has certain duties, rights, obligations, and responsibilities in administering government. Jakarta Special Law Number 29 of 2007, Article 26 paragraphs (1) to (8) outline delegated authority, deconcentration, assistance duties, and special authority, including the determination and implementation of policies in the fields of spatial planning, natural resources, and the environment; population and settlement control; transportation; industry and trade; and tourism. Additionally, the specialness of DKI Jakarta can be observed in its government structure, which differs from other provinces. Cities in the DKI region are administrative/non-autonomous regions, with the DPRD replaced by a city council tasked with assisting the mayor administratively.⁴

Asymmetric decentralization in the political field in DKI Jakarta Province is reflected in its regional head election system. This is reflected in 2 (two) things (Isra, Saldi, 2018):

- 1) In DKI Jakarta, regional head elections only occur for the election of governor and deputy governor. Meanwhile, mayors in five administrative cities in DKI Jakarta are appointed by the governor. Likewise, for regents who are part of the Jakarta administrative area, their filling is carried out by appointment by the governor. This is as regulated in Article 19 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law Number 29 of 2007: (1) The administrative city/administrative district is led by the mayor/regent; (2) The mayor/regent is appointed by the Governor based on the consideration of the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD from civil servants who meet the requirements.
- 2) In terms of the requirements for obtaining votes for elected candidates in the election for governor and deputy governor, there are also differences from other regions, especially the possibility of holding elections in two rounds. This happens if in the first round there are no candidate pairs who receive more than 50% of the total valid votes. If there is a second round, then the second round of voting will be followed by the first and second highest number of votes in the first round of voting. This is as regulated in Article 11 paragraphs (1), (2), and paragraph (3) of Law no. 29 of 2007: (1) Candidate pairs for Governor and Deputy Governor who obtain more than 50% (fifty percent) of the votes are determined as elected Governor and Deputy Governor. (2) In the event that no pair of candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor obtains the votes as intended in paragraph (1), a second round of election for Governor and Deputy Governor will be held, followed by the pair of candidates who obtained the first and second most votes in the first round. (3) The election of the Governor and Deputy Governor as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out according to the requirements and procedures stipulated in the statutory regulations.

⁴ Arif, A., & Kawuryan, M. W. (2021). Think about DKI Jakarta Regional Head Election Returns 2022: Between the Governor and Officials Executor. *JIP: Scientific Journal of Government Science*, 6(1), 73-85.

If it is related to simultaneous regional elections, DKI Jakarta held simultaneous regional elections in 2015 and the governor's term of office ends in 2022. This is because DKI Jakarta as a special region does not have specificities in holding regional head elections (Article 2 of Law 29/2007 which reads: "DKI Jakarta Province is regulated based on statutory regulations governing regional government and regional head elections, except for matters which are regulated themselves in this Law"). Therefore, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, DKI Jakarta will hold simultaneous elections along with the elections for the President, DPR/DPD, Provincial/Regency/City DPRD, and Regent/Mayor in 2024. In accordance with the regulations, there is a waiting period for simultaneity Jakarta regional elections for 2 (two) years (2022-2024) where the leadership must be held by the Acting Officer (PLT) of the Governor of DKI from I (Middle High Leadership Official) of the government and regional government. As we all know, in several laws and regulations, the PLT does not have the same authority as a definitive official. Apart from the difference in legitimacy, PLT can only carry out the daily tasks of the acting official.

Different from other provinces, districts and cities in the DKI Jakarta area do not hold regional elections. The only regional election held in Jakarta is the gubernatorial election. Jakarta's special features are regulated in Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Government of the Special Capital Region Province of Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In accordance with Article 10 of the Law, in running the government, the governor is assisted by a deputy governor who is elected directly through the general election of regional heads and deputy regional heads. The mechanism for appointing regents and mayors is regulated in Article 19 of the Law. This position can be filled by civil servants appointed by the governor at the discretion of the DPRD.

The reason the Regent/Mayor is not directly elected through the regional elections is that the DKI Jakarta Province area is divided into administrative cities and administrative districts. Thus, not a single city or district in DKI Jakarta Province has the status of an autonomous region. The implication is that filling the positions of mayor and regent is not carried out directly through regional head elections ("pilkada"). It means, The Mayor/Regent is appointed by the Governor based on the consideration of the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD, drawn from elements of civil servants or State Civil Apparatus who meet the requirements.⁵

Article 1 number 3 of Law 29/2007 describes the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government as comprising the Governor and regional apparatus of the DKI Jakarta Province, serving as the administrative body of the province. Similarly, Article 1 number 10 of the same law defines the mayor/regent as the head of the administrative city/administrative district government within the DKI Jakarta Province, acting as an instrument of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and accountable to the Governor.

The role of the mayor/regent is limited to heading the administrative city/administrative district government within the DKI Jakarta Province and serving as an apparatus of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, thereby being accountable to the Governor. Consequently, the election mechanism for mayor/regent is not based on regional head elections but on appointments by the Governor, based on considerations from the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD.

The DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD evaluates candidates for mayor/regent proposed by the Governor, with the number of DPRD members not exceeding 125% of the maximum number for the DKI Jakarta population category as specified in the law.

Asymmetric decentralization promotes the concept of regional autonomy, allowing regions to manage their affairs independently based on their specific needs and conditions. This concept allows regions to determine the extent of their autonomy in various aspects of governance, which may vary from one region to another.

In this context, the central government acts as a political supporter and regulator, translating regional aspirations into laws that serve as the foundation for regional governance. Current decentralization primarily focuses on political and administrative aspects, with the central government delegating authority to regional and provincial governments.

3.6.2 Division of Authority

⁵ Alasan Walikota DKI Jakarta Tidak Dipilih Secara Langsung (<https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/alasan-walikota-dki-jakarta-tidak-dipilih-secara-langsung-lt5cd5441ad8b65>)

The division of authority in the relationship between the central and regional governments pertains to the division of household matters, or in legislative language, it is referred to as government affairs. According to Ni'matul Huda, in essence, government affairs are divided into two groups.

- 1) Government affairs are completely managed by the government without the principle of decentralization. These various government affairs are exclusively the authority of the government, both the unitary government and the federal government. A number of government affairs are carried out on the principles of centralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks.
- 2) Although a number of other government affairs can be carried out on the principle of decentralization, these various government affairs are never exclusively (completely) under the authority of autonomous regions. Apart from a number of government affairs that cannot be carried out by sub-national governments, Maddick explained that this part of government affairs also falls under the authority of the government while other parts are decentralized.

Article 26 paragraph (1) of Law Number 29 of 2007 specifies that the authority of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in terms of regional autonomy covers all government affairs except for foreign policy, defense, security, justice, national monetary and fiscal matters, religion, as well as other government affairs that are the authority of the central government as stipulated in legislation, and government affairs regulated in laws. Article 26 paragraph (4) further elaborates on the authority of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government as the State Capital.

The Unitary Republic of Indonesia is regulated in This Law as intended in paragraph (1) includes the determination and implementation of policies in the fields of:

- a) spatial planning, natural resources and environment;
- b) population and settlement control;
- c) transportation;
- d) industry and trade; And
- e) tourist.

In article 18A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is clearly stated that the authority and financial relationship between the center and the regions is as follows:

- 1) The relationship of authority between the central government and provincial, district and city regional governments or between provinces and districts and cities, is regulated by law taking into account regional specificities and diversity; And
- 2) Financial relations, public services, utilization of other natural resources between the central government and regional governments are regulated and implemented fairly and in harmony based on law.

The concept of the relationship of authority between the central and regional governments in the unitary republic of Indonesia, under the broadest autonomy based on the 1945 Constitution, asserts the Republic of Indonesia as a legal state founded on a constitutional system. Therefore, all legal actions related to this concept must be established through statutory regulations. Legally, authority represents the right and legally valid power of the government. In a legal state (*rechtsstaat*) concept, all government actions derived from authority must adhere to the principle of legality. Consequently, authority, as a form of power, possesses legitimacy, indicating that the authority relationship holds legitimate power.

Statutory regulations, such as Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, do not clearly delineate broad autonomy. While this legislation provides an understanding of the manner and process of the relationship between central and regional governments, it lacks detailed explanations on these two relationships. Nonetheless, based on these provisions, it can be asserted that, in general, the relationship between the center and regions, including both authority and financial aspects, must be conducted fairly, harmoniously, and consider regional specificities and diversity. This relationship must also be regulated by law.

4. Conclusion

The government system of DKI Jakarta operates within the framework of the Indonesian Constitution, which designates the province as an autonomous region within the Republic of Indonesia. Governed by the Jakarta City Council DKI, the DKI Jakarta Government exercises authority within its territory, distinct from central government control. At the helm is the Governor, supported by the Deputy Governor elected through municipal elections. The Governor oversees the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and the Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs (SED). Meanwhile, the DPRD serves as the legislative body responsible for governing the city of DKI Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta government comprises various branches, including the Regional Courts (DCU), District Court (DJJ), and Court Technical (RSUD/RSKD), each playing a role in implementing administrative functions. The DKI Jakarta Government also encompasses cities, districts, and towns, with cities serving as administrative units under the jurisdiction of the DKI Jakarta government, responsible for local administration within Jakarta.

Additionally, Jakarta holds a special status as the capital city, responsible for its administration as well as overseeing regions and cities. To enhance coordination between the DKI Provincial Government Jakarta and the district/city government within its administrative area, efforts should focus on promoting development continuity and improving community welfare. This entails strengthening the role and function of regional technical institutions in formulating and executing regional policies, particularly internal spatial planning for DKI Jakarta Province's regional development, considering the National Spatial Plan and fostering inter-regional cooperation with West Java and Banten Provinces. Furthermore, enhancing transparency and accountability in regional financial management, including regular reporting on activity implementation and financial responsibilities, is crucial given DKI Jakarta Province's status as the nation's capital. Implementing these recommendations is anticipated to enhance the effectiveness of the DKI Jakarta government system in carrying out governmental affairs with its unique status as the National Capital of the Republic of Indonesia.

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